

Bibliography

Alabama Poverty Project. 2005. *The Picture of Poverty*.

The report provides county-by-county data on poverty in Alabama. Data is used from 2000 census and organized by Auburn University Montgomery.

Burt, Martha R. 2001 Homeless Families, Singles, and Others: Finding from the 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients. *Housing Policy Debate*. Volume 12, Issue 4.

The author of the article uses the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients (NSHAPC) conducted in 1996 to present national characteristics of homelessness. The data in the NSHAPC asked a greater number of questions than previous studies up to this point and took sampling outside of urban areas. With this data the author was able to present a much more detailed view of homelessness and demonstrated the diversity of people who experience homelessness.

Culhane, Dennis P. 1992. The Quandaries of Shelter Reform: An Appraisal of Efforts to “Manage” Homelessness. *Social Service Review: Sept. 1992*.

Gladwell, Malcolm. 2006. Million Dollar Murray: Why problems like homelessness may be easier to solve than to manage. *The New Yorker* 2006-02-13 & 20.

The author of the article follows a chronically homeless man in Reno, Nevada as his alcoholism and subsequent health problems causes him to rely heavily on public services to the tune of \$1million throughout his lifetime. The author uses this example to explain the “power law distribution” of homelessness (hockey stick) and the benefits as well as moral quandaries of providing service to the chronically homeless. The author also focuses on the efforts of Denver, Colorado to prevent chronic homelessness.

Housing Assistance Council. 2002. *Continuum of Care Best Practices: Comprehensive Homeless Planning in Rural America*. Washington D.C.

The article focuses on The Department of Housing and Urban Development comprehensive homeless planning model that is most commonly referred to as Continuum of Care (CoC). This best practices report provides case studies of four (4) rural communities that have worked together to address the issues of rural homelessness in a collaborative manner. One of the best practice examples is the need for the formation of the Northwest Alabama Continuum of Care Council

(NACCC), how NACCC has been effective in addressing rural homelessness, and its continued efforts in providing service to rural homelessness.

Lanzerotti, Laura. March 2004. Housing First For Families: Research to Support the Development of a Housing First for Families Training Curriculum.

The author of the article provides background information as well as research to support a Housing First approach to families who are homeless. Fourteen (14) Housing First programs located in various geographical areas with diverse programmatic designs are referenced throughout the article. Numerous aspects of the programs are examined and the article identifies common elements, challenges, and how a Housing First program can be implemented successfully.

National Coalition for the Homeless. June 2005. *Why Are People Homeless?* Washington D.C.

This report offers explanations as to what causes homelessness in the United States. The chief contributing factors outlined in the report that are responsible for homelessness are a rise in poverty and a lack of affordable housing. Other factors, such as drug use, domestic abuse, and mental disorders are also presented as they relate to homelessness.

Nolan, Clare, Michelle Magee, and Martha R. Burt. May 2004. *The Family Permanent Supportive Housing Initiative: Preliminary Findings Report.* Washington D.C.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Census Bureau. September 2003. *Poverty in the United States: 2002.* Washington D.C.

This report offers the latest empirical statistics on poverty in the United States. Poverty data is subdivided into multiple categories including age, race, family composition and geography. The report also provides data from previous census reports allowing for an analysis of poverty trends in the United States

U.S. Department of Commerce. Census Bureau. *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. Model Based Estimates for States, Counties, and School Districts.*

U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy and Research. January 2004. *Strategies for Reducing Chronic Street Homelessness.* Washington D.C.

The authors of the report, in collaboration with the Urban Institute, outline the goals and strategies of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in its efforts to end chronic homelessness. The document identifies and describes community-wide approaches to homelessness that are successful in seven

communities across the nation. One of the communities highlighted is Birmingham Alabama and how Birmingham has created a successful network of support providers for the homeless absent of local and state funding.

Haber, Mason G., and Paul A. Toro. 2004. Homelessness Among Families, Children, and Adolescents: An Ecological-Development Perspective. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*. Vol. 7, No. 3.

The authors study the fastest growing segment of the homeless population, women with children, as well as providing a clearer definition of adolescent homelessness. Despite increased funding and awareness of homelessness in addition to good economic times homeless people in the United States remain an enormous problem. The article looks at the causes of homelessness in the United States as it deals specifically to women with children and evaluates programmatic and social policy issues as it relates to homeless women with children.

Harburger, Deborah and Ruth A White. 2004. Reunifying Families, Cutting Costs: Housing Child-Welfare Partnerships for Permanent Supportive Housing. *Child Welfare*. 74:5.

The authors of the article look at the affects caused by the lack adequate housing on families with children. Due to pressures created by a decreasing real minimum wage and increasing housing costs families with children are forced to place their children in foster care. The authors examine the forces that create this situation and propose a partnership between housing and child welfare agencies that include the use of permanent supportive housing for families with children.

Rosen, Jeremy, Rebecca Hoey, and Theresa Steed. 2001. Food Stamps and SSI Benefits: Removing Access Barriers for Homeless People. *Journal of Poverty Law and Policy*.

The authors of this article explain the process of applying for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Food Stamps as it relates specifically to a homeless applicant. When used concurrently, public assistance can remove someone from homelessness. The authors advocate for changes in the application process to make it easier for homeless applicants to apply for public assistance.

United States Conference of Mayors, The. 2005. *Hunger and Homelessness: A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities*. Washington D.C.